

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 75-85 (23-25). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 68-88 (20-25). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-82 (18-21). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 62-84 (17-23). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROYAL: Cloudy. Temp. 71-84 (23-28). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-88 (27-29). Yesterday's temp. 76-89 (24-26). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Austria 1.5 S. Lebanon 1.5 L.
Belgium 2.5 S. Morocco 1.5 L.
Denmark 2.5 S. Norway 2.5 N.
Finland 1.5 S. Portugal 1.5 S.
France 1.5 S. Spain 1.5 S.
Germany 1.5 S. Sweden 1.5 S.
Great Britain 1.5 S. Switzerland 1.5 S.
Greece 1.5 S. Turkey 1.5 S.
India 1.5 S. U.S. Military 1.5 S.
Iran 1.5 S. U.S. Military 1.5 S.
Italy 1.5 S. Yugoslavia 1.5 S.

No. 27,882

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1972

Established 188

Arabs Kill Two Israelis at Olympics, Abduct Nine, Battle Police at Airfield



TALKING WITH TERRORIST—Manfred Schreiber, Munich chief of police, pointing to his watch while talking with Arab terrorist (right), outside the entrance to the Olympic Village building where Israelis were held.

Fate of the Hostages Is Uncertain In Clash During Attempted Getaway

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (REUTERS).—Police sharpshooters tonight ambushed a squad of Palestinian terrorists who had killed two members of the Israeli Olympic team this morning.

The ambush occurred at an airport near Munich from which the guerrillas had hoped to flee the country and there were conflicting reports on whether nine Israelis held as hostages had escaped unharmful. There were also contradictory reports on how many guerrillas had been killed and whether any had escaped.

Some reports said a West German policeman had been killed at the airport.

Other reports said three guerrillas were killed by the police, one blew himself up with a grenade and one escaped.

According to a subsequent report, two of the guerrillas had escaped at the airport but in a later gun battle they were killed or captured.

Reports "Too Optimistic" Earlier, authorities had said all hostages were rescued safely but later Hans Klein, Olympic committee press chief, said: "First reports are too optimistic."

He added that while all the hostages were in government hands, not all of them came through the ordeal without injury.

Another report said one of the helicopters at the airport had caught fire during the battle and that it was not known who or how many persons were aboard.

Consequently the fate of the hostages remained a mystery.

Twenty hours earlier, in a pre-dawn attack by the guerrillas on the Israeli team's quarters in the Olympic Village, the Arabs had killed two Israelis.

Then, throughout a long, tense day, the Arabs held the 9 Israeli hostages at the team quarters, demanding that Israel free 200 guerrillas held in its jails.

Suddenly, at 11 p.m., when it looked like the negotiations were fruitless, the Arabs and their blindfolded and bound captives were escorted from the team building and into helicopters that took them to the military airfield of Fuerstenfeldbruck, 28 miles from Munich.

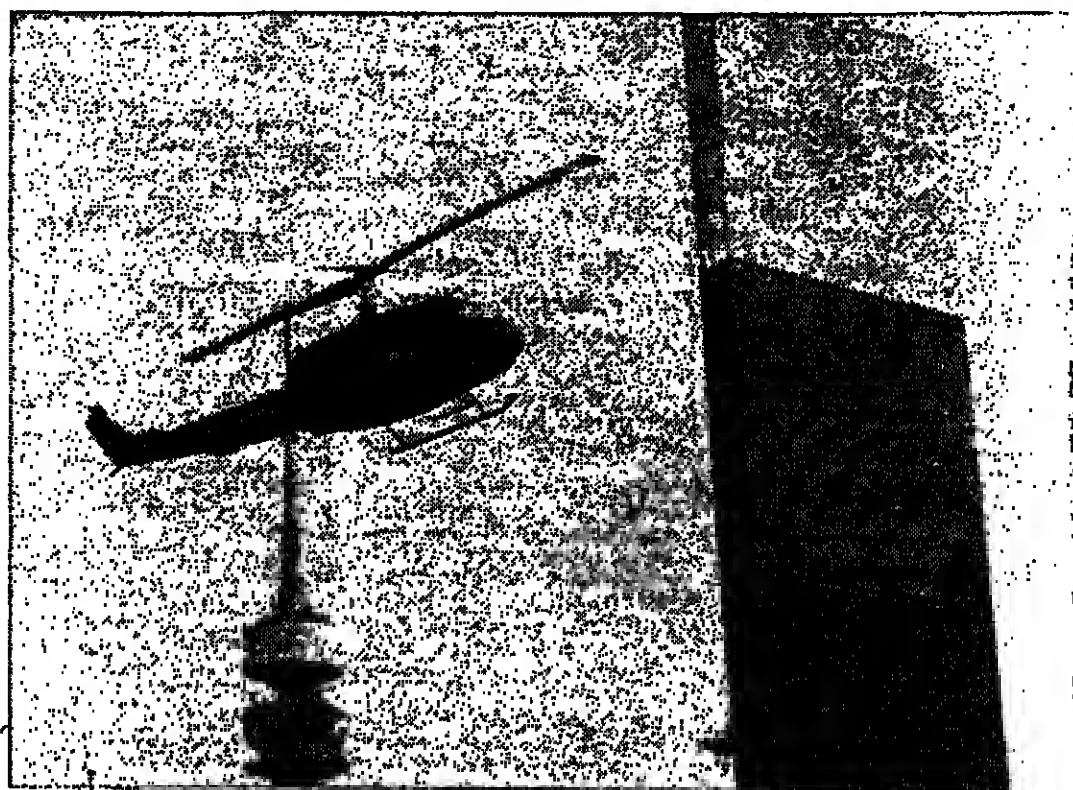
Airliner Waiting A Boeing-727 airliner had been waiting at the air base to fly the guerrillas—and possibly the hostages—out of the country.

Before the shooting broke out at the airfield, two of the guerrillas had left the helicopters and inspected the airliner.

They returned to the helicopters, brought out the hostages and began marching them toward the airliner, according to witnesses.

It was at this point, according to the witnesses, that police hid behind the Boeing jet opened up with machine pistols.

West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher later



LIFTING OFF—A West German helicopter, carrying Arab terrorists and their Israeli hostages, was seen taking off from the Olympic Village area at Munich airport last night.

Nixon Calls It 'Outrage'

World Leaders Express Horror at Munich Raid

PARIS, Sept. 5 (REUTERS).—Expressions of horror and condemnation of the Arab terrorists' actions at the Munich Olympics today were voiced from many parts of the world.

In San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon, through a spokesman at the Western White House, expressed a "sense of deep outrage" about the killings.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who called the act "dastardly," appealed to the Arabs to release the hostages. In a statement sent to the 132 UN member states, he called the incident "the more shocking for having taken place at the Olympic Games, which represent one of man's oldest and noblest efforts to foster friendship, understanding and reconciliation among the peoples of all the world."

While House spokesman Ron Ziegler said the President was following the developments closely and conferred with his chief foreign affairs aide, Henry A. Kissinger, on the incident.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked Israel's ambassador "to convey to the Israeli government and people our profound sorrow and sense of horror at the

callous, outrageous attack this morning....

"With all nations and peoples around the world, we fervently hope that no further innocent lives will be sacrificed. This assault on the Israeli Olympic team is offensive to men and women of goodwill everywhere for whom the Olympic Games are a symbol of man's striving for reconciliation and peace."

Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern said he was "shocked by the outrage" and extended "deepest sympathy to the families of the victims of this shocking event."

"That a small band of terrorists could disrupt a pageant that had brought the entire world together in friendship is something that symbolizes the dangerous currents of violence loose in the world today."

"Until the leaders of the Middle East meet and directly negotiate an end to their war, there is the ever-present danger of more raids, more assassinations, more terrorism and more hijackings in this country and elsewhere," Sen. McGovern said in a statement.

His running mate, Sargent Shriver, said in a statement:

"The only way to make the people of Uganda lose a lot of lives by fighting between themselves," he said.

According to the statement, Gen. Amin said he was directing all members of the Ugandan security forces "to be aware and watch out for any secret movements by foreign troops or any subversive movements by foreign troops towards Uganda, by air or land."

Mr. Kissinger will go to Munich Friday for meetings with West German Chancellor Willy



HOODED TERRORIST—Member of Arab guerrilla group that seized Israeli Olympic quarters seen yesterday on the balcony of village building where hostages were held.

London Denies Ugandan's Charge

Amin Says British Plan to Kill Him

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today accused Britain of planning to have him assassinated before his November deadline for the expulsion of British Asians here.

In London, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office categorically denied the claim. A British spokesman said: "There is no truth in this accusation."

Gen. Amin said the British plan was to cause confusion in Uganda, giving the British government time to install a leader who would agree to the Asians staying on here.

The Information Ministry here said Gen. Amin told Uganda's security council today:

"The British government, in collaboration with British Asians and Israelis and some other Western countries, is planning to assassinate me before the 90-days deadline for the departing British Asians."

"This is in order to cause confusion in the country and give

them time to put in a leader who will be agreeable to Britain to keep the Asians of British citizenship in Uganda."

Gen. Amin said the British government had decided on this because it had no other way of keeping British Asians from entering Britain.

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lives by fighting between themselves," he said.

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Mr. Kissinger is expected to meet Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, President Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger was returning to Moscow in accordance with the May summit communiqué issued by President Nixon and Soviet leader

the alleged plan was said to have been conceived to focus worldwide attention on a protest against the Vietnam war.

After a lengthy trial, Father Berrigan and Sister McAllister were found guilty last April 5 of the comparatively minor charge of smuggling letters in and out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

The jury refused, however, to convict them for the alleged kidnapping and bombing conspiracy.

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Kissinger Is Due in Moscow Sunday for 3 Days of Talks

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger will go to Moscow Sunday for three days of talks with Soviet leaders, the Western White House announced here today.

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As Fisherman Plays 'Rule Britannia'

Icelandic Gunboat Routs Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A British trawler skipper today broadcast the tune "Rule Britannia" across North Atlantic waves to an Icelandic gunboat—and then found himself in the first clash of the latest "cod war."

The gunboat swept up to his vessel and cut one of its two trawl wires. But on the far side of a group of 40 British trawlers, another fishing vessel hauled up its gear just as a second gunboat was getting ready to move in.

The trawlers then attacked the first gunboat, letting fly with broadsides of pieces of iron, humps of coal and even an air, according to Iceland's coast guard.

A spokesman said the trawlers floated a rope in an attempt to foul the screws of the gunboat and crewmen threw objects at it. He said the fishing flotilla then hauled up their trawl lines and sailed away.

The action came soon after an Icelandic government order that

sterner measures should be taken against foreign vessels fishing inside the 50-mile limit unilaterally proclaimed by Iceland on Friday. The government said the order was aimed against trawlers violating international rules by blacking out identification.

A government spokesman said the two British trawlers involved in today's incidents were unmarked and were fishing east of Iceland's North Cape.

The gunboat Aegir, 930-ton flagship of Iceland's coast guard, sailed alongside one trawler 35 miles inside the limit and demanded identification.

Baldur Mollur, secretary of the Justice Ministry, said: "The only answer they gave to that demand was that they played 'Rule Britannia' through a megaphone, as if they considered that they still ruled over the waves inside the Icelandic fishery limit." (The tune had been recorded on tape.)

He said this was undoubtedly meant to be taunting and defiant "but the coast guard were not letting the defiance have any

effect on them—they only followed orders in cutting the wire."

Mr. Mollur said only one of the fishing vessel's two trawl wires was cut, so the boat could haul in its catch and its valuable equipment but could not carry on fishing.

The 880-ton gunboat Odinn challenged another fishing boat which refused to identify itself and was preparing to cut its wire when the trawler hauled in its gear.

British Protest LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—British protested to Iceland over today's incident.

Icelandic Ambassador Niels Sigurdsson was summoned to the Foreign Office to receive the protest.

Meanwhile, the British frigate Aurora, which carries two helicopters, is scheduled to leave Reykjavik, Iceland, tomorrow for a spell of routine duty in northern waters. The Aurora will enter Icelandic waters on its patrol.

Anger, Anxiety Sweep Israel In Wake of Guerrilla Attack

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A wave of anger swept Israel today over the Arab guerrilla attack on the Israeli Olympic quarters in Munich.

Radios were turned up in shops, restaurants and streets as people listened for news of the hostages.

In the Knesset (parliament), a grim-faced Premier Golda Meir called for the Munich Games, to be suspended until the hostages were freed safely.

Relatives of the hostages were anxiously awaiting word from Munich.

"We're just waiting for the phone to ring to tell us he's alive," Mrs. Shoshana Shapira, the wife of one of the hostages, told reporters.

But the widow of the wrestling coach, Moshe Weinberg, who was slain in the attack, was still overcome with shock and had not yet fully grasped that her husband had been killed.

Athens Official In Foreign Policy Area Quits Post

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Premier George Papadopoulos today accepted the resignation of his top foreign-policy aide and government sources said that he also appointed new ambassadors to Washington and London.

Christian Karamanolis, 54, told newsmen that he resigned as alternate foreign minister because of poor health.

At the same time, government sources said that Ambassador to Britain John Siorokos will be transferred to Washington and his place in London will be taken by Nicholas Broumas. Both men are retired army generals.

The present ambassador to the United States, Vasilios Vivas, has been recalled to the Foreign Ministry in Athens, the sources said. They also said that Byron Theodoropoulos, ambassador to Canada, will become Greece's envoy to the European Economic Community in Brussels.

Beirut Ousting Newsmen

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Raymond Wilkinson, a correspondent for United Press International based in Beirut, has been asked by the Lebanese government to leave the country before 7 p.m. tomorrow.

"He's hardly seen his baby," she said, dry-eyed, slowly rocking their month-old son.

Mrs. Meir's suspension call came before the rest of today's Olympic program was canceled in Munich.

"It is inconceivable that the Olympic events will continue as arranged, as though nothing had happened, as long as our citizens are in the hands of murderers in the Olympic Village," she said.

Earlier, she told the Knesset: "There is nothing which highlights the foul system of the terrorism against us than this murder in the Olympic Village, which has upset the Olympic spirit, which has become a symbol of unity of all nations and races."

Mrs. Meir gave no indication of the government's reaction to the guerrillas' demand for the release of Arab prisoners in return for the release of the Olympic hostages.

Mrs. Meir spoke after she had conferred with her cabinet throughout the morning. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who did not attend the special Knesset meeting, left for Lydda Airport after the talks.

He told reporters at the airport, where he saw off a group of people, that he was not flying to Munich himself. But he added that his presence at the airport was connected with the Munich affair.

President Nixon telephoned Mrs. Meir, offering the total cooperation of the United States.

"We are dealing with international outlaws of the worst sort who will stoop to anything to accomplish their goals," he said to reporters later in San Francisco.

Israeli Panel Faults Rome Airport Security

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—An Israeli inquiry into the attempt last month to sabotage an El Al airliner in mid-air, by a booby-trapped tape recorder, has blamed lax security at a Rome airport.

The investigation commission praised, however, the special strengthening of baggage compartments on Israeli airliners which, it said, had prevented a major tragedy.

Two Arabs in Rome had given two British girls the tape recorder. When it exploded in the baggage compartment, the plane, bound for Lydda, turned safely back to Rome.



MUNICH PROTEST—Members of the Munich Jewish community demonstrating outside the Olympic village (stadium in background) after Arab terrorists seized Israelis.

Abduct Eight, Battle Police

Arab Terrorists Kill 2 of Israeli Team

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to save the lives of a small number of Israelis in a land where not so many decades ago millions of Jews were killed.

One of the dead Israelis, left outside the apartment building with two shots in the head and one in the stomach from a sub-machine gun, was identified by the victim's mother, who lives in Munich, as Moshe Weinberg, a 33-year-old wrestling coach of the Israeli team. He had become a father one month ago. It was disclosed by an Israeli who said he was the victim's best friend.

Mr. Daume said Josef Romano, 32-year-old Israeli weightlifter, had died. He gave no details.

Mrs. Meir named the hostages being held as David Berger, Josef Gottfreund, Eliezer Halfin, Mark Slavin, Yeev Friedman, Yacov Springer, Andrei Spitzer, Kehat Shur and Amir Shapira.

The attackers, letting go Uruguayans and members of the Hong Kong team who also were housed in Building 31 with the Israelis, at first had 20 hostages, it was believed, but half of them escaped, including Tuvia Sokolovsky, who jumped out a window during the firing.

Mrs. Meir made a plea to all the Olympic nations "to do everything needed to rescue our

citizens whose lives are in the balance."

Chancellor Brandt, wiring condolences before flying here, told Mrs. Meir, "I assure you that the federal government will do everything in its power to avert further tragedy." An emergency cabinet session was held.

The terrorists, with charcoal-blackened faces, penetrated the village, where security forces had not been able to control completely the comings and goings of 12,000 participants (including officials and administrative personnel) and some 4,000 media people, all identified by plastic badges with portraits of the holders. It was believed the Arab commandos scaled the eight-foot wire-mesh fence enclosing the village. To anyone who might

have seen them they could have been athletes seeking home after a night on the town. They carried their sub-machine guns in flight bags.

It was a well-planned operation.

At 4:30 a.m. in the predawn darkness, there was a knock on an apartment door. In these first Olympics being held on German soil since the Berlin games in 1936, it was a tragic reminder of other knocks on many doors during the dark nights of Hitler's era.

Luis Friedman, an early-rising Uruguayan, met at gunpoint, was told to go to his room. He said the men spoke poor German. Someone behind the closed door answered the knock. In poor German he was asked, "Is this the Israeli team?"

Not much more was known by the police tonight, with the Arabs still locked in two apartments on the first and second stories of the three-story structure, one of the smaller ones adjacent to many buildings that rise to 24 stories.

At dawn, a resident athlete looking down from a top-story terrace saw the bloody body of Mr. Weinberg.

At 6 a.m., the Red Cross was summoned by telephone to Building 31.

The Arabs allowed an ambulance to approach the building, to pick up the body of Mr. Weinberg.

Except for the usual hypocrisies of fierce competition in this most competitive of Olympics, this had been a most serene Olympics, once the protests by African nations had eliminated Rhodesia from the Games.

Murder had never been experienced in the often politically troubled Olympic Games.

In Mexico City, as a prelude to the Olympic Games four years ago, a student revolt against the government—seeking the release of political prisoners—was put down with a massacre in the Plaza of the Three Cultures 10 days before the Games were to start. At least 30 were believed killed, perhaps many more, as the Mexican government took harsh measures to assure that the first Olympics in a Latin American country would proceed without further trouble.

Italy Increases Security Moves

ROME, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The Italian police increased security measures at airports and frontier points today following the terrorist attack on the Israeli compound at the Olympic Games in Munich.

However, security officers here said they had no evidence that the terrorists in Munich had been operating from a logistic base in Italy.

Investigators here are still searching for a clandestine operational base of Arab extremists that is believed to exist in Rome. Members of diplomatic trade and cultural missions of various Arab states and many Arabs living here are known to have been placed under discreet surveillance.

German Jobless Rate Increases in August

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (AP).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany totaled 198,300 at the end of August, up 0.8 percent from 196,800 at the end of July and up from 148,300 at the end of August, 1971, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The August unemployment rate was at 0.9 percent, unchanged from July but up from 0.7 percent in August, 1971.

The number of vacant jobs declined 0.8 percent to 596,100 in August from 600,800 in July and 692,100 a year earlier.

The Labor Office said the number of job vacancies generally declines more strongly during August.

'It Couldn't Happen Here' When the Joy Ended at Munich

By Bernard Kirschen

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The schedule today called for sightseeing and rest. Wolfgang Speer, the German Minister of the Interior, was to lead a tour of the city.

When Munich awoke this morning from its beer-drinking and night of Genuinlichkeit, an army of uniformed men had surrounded the eight-foot-high fence which is supposed to separate the rest of the world from the Olympic Village. That was what it was supposed to do, and except for men with pistols and sub-machine guns, that's what it did.

Israeli weightlifting coach Tuvia Sokolovsky recalled how he was awakened at 4:30 this morning.

"Boys get out!" he said. He heard someone shout.

"I jumped to my feet and looked at the door. My room was opposite the apartment where they were trying to enter. Josef Romano was trying to keep the door shut, but it was already open.

"He kept shouting to us to get out."

Mr. Sokolovsky said that as he was running, he heard shots and he said he thought that the man holding the door was shot. All but 11 of the 43-member Israeli delegation escaped. First reports had said that the door was held by Josef Gottfreund.

Mr. Romano, 28, was later identified as the second Israeli slain in the attack. The weightlifter was supposed to go home tomorrow for an operation on torn cartilages in his leg.

By afternoon, as the situation remained static, with the terrorists again and again pushing back the time limit for their ultimatum—they wanted the release of 200 Palestinian prisoners in Israel in exchange for the hostages—crowds began milling around the fences. They would easily have filled the 80,000-seat Olympic Stadium and, after all, what else was there to do? Only a little weightlifting, some boxing and other minor events were on tap for today's Games.

A small group of Israelis sat outside on the grass, as close to the Israeli compound as the fences would allow. Israel has no one expected this year to be any different. But there had been a joy in being in Munich.

The Israelis sang today "Shalom Aleichem," while young girls raised signs: "Sports Not War" and "Stop the Games" and if one had not known of the drama inside the village, it might have been just another peaceful protest.

One Israeli tourist, who said he was a friend of everyone on the Israeli team, including the slain wrestling coach, Moshe Weinberg, said: "We didn't think it would happen here. Especially in the Olympics. It's freedom, it's sports. Maybe in the center of the village, yes, maybe Frankfurt, yes. But not here."

Ascher Maslis also said: "If it was in Israel, we would break into it. But we are in Germany. We can't do anything."

One Israeli journalist said: "The police are in a state of great hysteria, they don't know what they're doing." But from outside the village, the police appeared calm. So did most of the athletes, who stood on their balconies or on masts by the recreation grounds and waited and watched with everyone else.

An Israeli journalist, Don Shilon, said that he spoke to several members of the Israeli team who escaped from their three-story



Tuvia Sokolovsky



Moshe Weinberg

building. Mr. Shilon said: "They [the terrorists] knocked on the door and when it was answered, asked, 'Where are the Israelis?'" He said they then entered by force, while Israeli athletes "escaped through the window, some half-naked."

One of those to get out was Shaul Ladany, a 36-year-old walker who had spent several months in a German concentration camp during World War II.

Mr. Ladany said: "The terrorists did not succeed in what they attempted. That was to capture

the entire Israeli team. I do not feel Israel will fulfill the demands of these terrorists because that would not solve anything. It would only bring on new terror."

No one is sure what today's act of terror will do to the Olympics. Tomorrow at 10 a.m., instead of track-and-field competition, the Olympic Stadium will be used for a memorial service for the slain Israelis. As West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight, there is no more joy in the Olympics.

Nixon Expresses Outrage

Leaders of World Condemn Arab Raid at Munich Games

(Continued from Page 1)

ver, expressed "disgust that this sort of outrageous international crime has become so familiar in recent years."

"Vile and Barbaric"

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said the remaining Olympic Games should be canceled "in memory of those killed."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott called the terrorist act "vile and barbaric." Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said he hoped "the world will hold strongly to account any nation—Arab or otherwise—which gives sanctuary or approval to these murderers."

Sen. Charles E. Percy, R., Ill., branding the incident an "outrage against humanity," urged Arab leaders to call a halt to "these senseless acts."

Addressing the Senate, he said, "The Arab guerrillas, by their actions, have become the world's outlaws and have greatly damaged their cause before world opinion."

In other international reaction to the Munich attack:

The Vatican's daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, declared: "Today's attempt has a taste of treason more than just treachery. Yes, it was treason existing side by side with loyalty in the Games."

British Prime Minister Edward Heath, in Munich for the Olympic Games, expressed his dismay at what he called an "insane assault."

In London, parliamentary opposition leader Harold Wilson issued a statement recording a "deep sense of shock and sorrow at so grievous and calculated an act of terrorism."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, expressed his own and the government's horror.

Their mad deed will be condemned by the whole world," Radio Warsaw's Munich correspondent, Henryk Koliat, said.

"The Israeli aggressor... will gather sympathy, and this will conceal its crimes," he added.

Radio Budapest and Radio Sofia reported without comment that Arab guerrillas had seized Israeli athletes.

Radio Prague and Radio Belgrade reported the incident, but did not mention Arab guerrillas.

Moscow radio finally told the Soviet people of the attack in the 7 p.m. (1900 GMT) news broadcast. The Soviet report was generally factual. It said: "It became known here that representatives of the Soviet delegation expressed commiseration in connection with the incident and expressed condolences on the deaths."

They thought something might happen to them."

The members of the Egyptian team, meanwhile, waited at a hotel for a plane to arrive and take them back to Cairo.

An Egyptian official said: "Our boys were really scared. That is why they did not turn up for the basketball match today. They thought something might happen to them."

He had a 10-minute conversation with the man who presented himself as the guerrilla spokesman, Arab sources said.

Mr. Tount, acting on behalf of the German government, discussed terms for getting the Israeli hostages out.

He told the guerrilla leader—whose name was not immediately known—that the German government was ready to pay any price which would save the Israelis' lives, the sources said.

The Palestinian leader replied: "Money means nothing to us. Our lives mean nothing to us."

The Egyptian official then reported the negative results of the meeting to the German authorities.

Mr. Tount tonight was in constant contact with other Arab officials here and with Cairo on ways of ending the apparent stalemate over the hostages.

Tokyo-Seoul Ties

SEOUL, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Japan and South Korea today opened a two-day bilateral conference in Seoul with pledges to work for closer cooperation.

Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Japan was also interested in the easing of tensions in the Korean peninsula.

Associated Press

ESCAPING—An unidentified member of the Hong Kong team jumping from the balcony of the building where Arab terrorists seized Israeli hostages. The Hong Kong team and others were housed in the same building.

The only thing that will come between you and a really great scotch.



WEATHER

ALGAEVE	54	75	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	78	88	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	18	77	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	18	66	Sunny
BOMBAY	17	62	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	73	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	80	Sunny
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	62	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	69	Sunny
GENEVE	19	69	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	44	Cloudy
IRANSHAH	24	73	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Partly cloudy
LONDON	20	64	Cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy
MILAN	19	68	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	77	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	22	71	Sunny
NEW YORK	22	71	Sunny
NICOSIA	19	66	Very cloudy
OSLO	19	66	Partly cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Sunny
PRAGUE	25	73	Partly cloudy
ROME	26	73	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	17	62	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	26	80	Sunny
TUNIS	24	73	Cloudy
VENICE	21	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	71	Sunny
WARSAW	21	70	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	65	Cloudy
ZURICH	20	64	Partly cloudy

(Yesterday's reading: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Associated Press

HOSTAGES WERE HELD—A detective and a policeman carrying a sub-machine gun framing the three-story building (center) where terrorists held Israelis.

'Planned and Committed by Sick Minds'

Hussein Condemns Munich Attack

Amman, Sept. 5 (UPI)—

King Hussein of Jordan harshly condemned the Palestinian guerrillas' attack on the Israeli Olympic team in Munich today, saying it was "planned and committed by sick minds."

The king, who was in Amman when the attack took place, said the attack was "a heinous crime against the Olympic spirit and the people of Israel."

He said the attack was "a clear violation of the Olympic Charter and the laws of the Olympic Games."

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Jews Start Campaign on Soviet Policy

World Drive Mapped Against Exit Visa Tax

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT)—Leaders of world Jewry met here yesterday to mobilize international public opinion against the "diploma" tax imposed by the Soviet Union on educated Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

The hastily called meeting of the World Conference of Jewish Communities for Soviet Jewry condemned the new Soviet measure and pledged itself to support Jews in their efforts to emigrate.

Delegates from Western Europe, the United States, Israel, Australia, South America and the Far East attended the one-day conference.

"We reject any acceptance or acquiescence in this evil action," a conference statement said. "Jews are urged to give no monetary assistance to help pay the exit tax."

According to Soviet Jewish sources, the Soviet decree states that Soviet citizens with higher education must in effect pay back the cost of their education to the Soviet government before emigrating. The tax scale is estimated to range from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Major Effort Urged

The delegates were asked to exert maximum pressure on their governments as well as on cultural, scientific and economic groups to have the Soviet tax rescinded.

"What we are trying to do," a conference spokesman said, "is to arouse Jew and non-Jew alike to see if we cannot persuade the Soviet regime to abandon this iniquitous measure."

Medical societies, scientific and cultural associations were urged to respond with their counterparts in the Soviet Union to put pressure on the Soviet authorities, he said. "We will stick with it until the Jews can leave," he said.

The American delegation told reporters after the afternoon session yesterday that it had conferred last week with Secretary of State William P. Rogers at his request. "There is deep concern on the part of the government," conference delegate Jacob Stein said. He added: "The new period of relations with the Soviet Union depends on the goodwill of the entire American community."

Economic Pressure

The conference alluded to the possibility of economic pressure in its statement. "We take note of the efforts to create a new era of political, cultural and economic relations," it said. "The continuance of the ransom exit fees can only harm these efforts."

An American spokesman said that every effort would be made to obtain grass-roots support in the United States to link future economic ties with the Soviet Union to the way it handles the emigration problem, a suggestion recently made by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.

According to the statement issued by the conference, the Soviet exit tax will prevent many professional people from emigrating. "Those whom the Soviet authorities are ready to release are being asked to pay individual ransoms amounting to as much as 10 years of their total salary in addition to the exorbitant sums they are already being assessed in order to surrender Soviet citizenship and obtain exit visas," it said.

Czechs to Allow Pachman to Go

PRAGUE, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Ludek Pachman, former chess grandmaster, said yesterday that the Czechoslovak authorities had given him provisional permission to leave the country.

Mr. Pachman had his passport taken from him in early 1969 and was in prison several times before he was put on trial in May.

He was sentenced to two years in jail on charges of subversion, slandering the republic, incitement and preparing a felony. But he was immediately released because of his 18-month pre-trial detention and ill health.

He told Reuters by telephone that he hoped to go first to the Netherlands.

Gaullists Elect New Party Head

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Alain Peyrefitte, a former information minister, was today elected secretary-general of the ruling Gaullist party, UDR.

Mr. Peyrefitte, 47, replaces the outspoken René Tomasi, who resigned last month for reasons of health amid a financial controversy surrounding a company with which he was associated.

Gaullist sources said the UDR wanted to have a new man in charge of the party machinery to prepare for next year's National Assembly election clash with the Socialist-Communist coalition.

Last of Stranded Passengers Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (UPI)—A number of Japanese, German, Dutch and Iranian tourists, the last of about 100 travelers kept from two to four days in padlocked hotel accommodations because of overbooking on two Aeroflot flights, flew on to their destinations today, Western sources said.

Flight SU-544 of Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, from Tehran to New York via Moscow Sunday was overbooked by about 50 persons. They joined an equal number of passengers from a

Teachers Strike In Philadelphia Over Work Hours

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP). Public school teachers in this city, the nation's fourth largest, went on strike today, refusing to give up what the school board says is the shortest high-school working day in the nation.

Affected are 13,000 teachers, 5,000 paraprofessional union members and 335,000 pupils, who are due to begin classes Thursday. The teachers were to report for work today.

Negotiators for both sides agreed that the key dispute centered on the board's demand that secondary-level teachers extend their work day from five hours to five hours 40 minutes.

The board, \$52 million in debt, has offered raises of \$30 a year to the 5,000 city teachers now at top scale, but also has asked that other salaries be frozen and that 485 positions be phased out by adjustments in class size in an effort to save \$11 million.

The teachers, in a list of 400 demands, have asked for pay raises averaging 34 percent on their scale that now ranges from \$8,900 for a beginner to \$17,000 for a veteran with a PhD.

Jack Soloff, negotiator for the board, said, "Senior high school teachers in Philadelphia have the shortest day of any in the United States... I feel the problem we face with the FFT (Philadelphia Federation of Teachers) crystallizes around this one issue."

John Ryan, the Union's negotiator, said, "We're willing to negotiate on the salary package, but we'll definitely not negotiate on the longer high school day or larger class size."

Big Subway Car Order

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Up to 732 new air-conditioned subway cars will be built for the city's transit system under a \$210.5-million contract announced today. The contract with Hillman-Standard was described as the largest passenger-car order in the history of American railroads. It will facilitate the phaseout of all pre-World War II cars now in use.

After Aeroflot Overbookings

similarly oversold Frankfurt-to-Tokyo flight already in residence in an Aeroflot hotel midway between the city center and Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

The hotel has several floors reserved for visitors arriving without visas. Each is restricted to the transients, border authorities and consular officials. Access and elevator doors are locked and guarded and the transients eat in a group at specified times.

"It's a pretty grim place," one visitor said. American and British passengers were also among those stranded, but they were able to get seats on flights leaving yesterday.

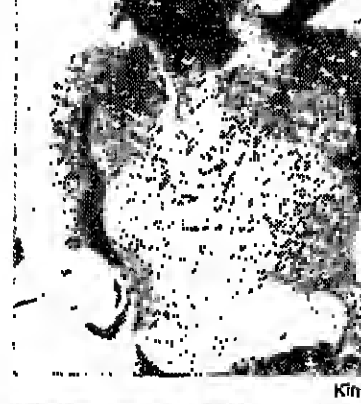
A Western source said, "It's still unclear just how many of each nationality were involved," adding that it was common for visitors to arrive without visas and occasionally to be bumped from seats, but rarely in such numbers.

"One of the problems was that they all had cut-rate, nonendurable tickets which Aeroflot declined to endorse to other airlines," he said.

"One fellow had been here for four days and said he'd pay the difference to get out in a first-class seat on Japan Air Lines on Sunday," he said. The Russians declined and the man finally left aboard an Aeroflot flight yesterday.

An Aeroflot spokesman said officials were unaware of any problems of overbooking. "We have no records of any complaints," he said.

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Justice Douglas Sees War Vietnam Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Justice William Douglas said in a television taped in June that he had decided the war in Vietnam was unconstitutional. Douglas said he believed the war was unconstitutional because Congress simply never declared war.

CBS interview with Douglas said he would not be broadcast tomorrow because of his 73-year-old justice's unwillingness to have the war decide the constitution of the war.

He had not already said his mind on the legality of the war, the justice replied.

As you read the Constitution, it says that Congress has the power to declare war. And it says that Congress is the President and the Court. It just says Congress has the power to declare war and historically that has been the case.

It is not just a little episode of a person sending the fleet

off Africa after some pirates. This is an all-out effort.

After a comment by Mr. Seaver that even though a judicial ruling on the war obviously is not coming and that Justice Douglas as a private person believes it to be unconstitutional, he interrupted to say:

"Well, I'm inclined to think so. I haven't heard argument. I might change my mind."

Asked what a ruling that the war is unconstitutional would mean, Justice Douglas said it would mean, "practically that the boy who didn't want to go wouldn't have to go."

At another point Justice Douglas said:

"America abroad is not any one single thing. America is greatly admired for many things. We're admired. I don't think so much for our B-52 bombers and for our atomic stockpile, but we're really admired for the First Amendment and the freedom of people to speak and believe and to write, to have fair trials."

He said he felt this entire freedom of expression was good, "not the reaction to it, but the fact that it's going on."

"People of my generation are bankrupt—politically bankrupt. They're philosophically bankrupt. Look what they've produced. A system that makes war the alternative. A system that's highly stratified, that just pays off great sums of money. This is to the rich people; this is socialism for the rich."

Justice Douglas also said an "intraparty maneuver" kept him from being the Democrats' choice for the vice-presidency in 1944. He added that if he had become president, as Harry Truman did, he wouldn't have dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima.



William Douglas

Seaver Denies 'Not Worth a Nickel'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Democratic presidential candidate Sargent Shriver says he is "not worth a nickel."

In his wife has an interest in a multimillion dollar trust fund he made \$125,000 last year.

Shriver, the former Kennedy, whose brother became President of the United States, told a newsman that her husband may not disclose his assets before Election Day.

Shriver, an internationalist, told newsman that he has no inherited money, since he was 16, worked to make what he has. He was asked if he could have asked if he could have George McGovern's plan of closing tax loopholes for increasing inheritance taxes. He replied that he had none of the usual employed by wealthy to protect their income. He said he paid 74 percent of \$3,000 income in federal and local taxes last year.

Go Gen Theft

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—A man wearing a ski mask and three guards at the Field Museum of Natural History early and stole an undetermined amount of jewels, authorities

Names Reversed

Justice Douglas agreed, to a query by Mr. Seaver, that President Roosevelt, in a letter to party chairman Bob Hannegan in 1944, listed Justice Douglas and Harry Truman, in that order, as the two men acceptable to him for vice-presidency, but that Mr. Hannegan had the names turned around when he sent the letter-out to party leaders. Mr. Hannegan, like Mr. Truman, was from Missouri. The interview continued:

Douglas: That's the whole story, I think. It was unknown to me at the time. I'm happy that it happened that way. I didn't have any desire for the office. I would have taken it, I suppose, if I'd been drafted.

Seaver: You'd have been president instead of Harry Truman.

Douglas: Well, a lot of different things would have happened. There would have been no bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Seaver: What else do you think you'd have done?

Douglas: I have no idea.

The justice also disclosed that Supreme Court justices gave a party for President Truman after they had argued him by reversal of his seizure of the steel industry.

"And if you intrude as a judiciary, like we did in the steel seizure case by Harry Truman, you upset a President. Harry Truman was very upset," he said.

"He was so upset that [Justice] Hugo Black gave him a party. And we all went, and poured a lot of bourbon down Harry Truman."

Asked whether the treatment changed Mr. Truman's mind, he replied:

"He didn't change his mind, but he felt a little better, at least for a few hours."

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TEMPLE OF WAR—Cambodian Army soldier keeps in touch with his headquarters as he explores the ruins of pagoda in the eastern Cambodian town of Kompong Trabek. The temple was destroyed in earlier fighting.

Third Saigon Post Attacked By Hanoi Forces in Highlands

SAIGON, Sept. 5 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces today attacked a third South Vietnamese post in the Central Highlands amid growing government concern of a possible threat to the base city of Pleiku.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Command announced that U.S. Air Force jets yesterday attacked North Vietnam's northwest rail line between Hanoi and China and destroyed two train stations used to guide surface-to-air missiles at American planes.

Enemy pressure has mounted within a 25-mile radius of the province capital since last Friday. A Saigon command spokesman, Lt. Col. Do Viet, attributed the attacks to Hanoi's 320th division.

This is the unit that tried to seize Kon Tum, 25 miles north of Pleiku, in June. But Col. Viet said the objectives of its southward move are not immediately clear.

The Saigon command reported that the latest attack on Ban Can base camp, about 12 miles southwest of Pleiku, was repulsed by government militiamen with casualties of five killed and 13 wounded. It claimed 150 North Vietnamese were killed with the aid of air strikes, but this was not substantiated by the fact that only 25 weapons were captured.

Post Overrun

Ban Can is only three miles from Thanh An, an infantry regimental command post that was attacked by North Vietnamese regulars four days ago. Yesterday, North Vietnamese infantrymen overran the Ban Can post.

Intruders Stab 2 Employees at Playboy Mansion

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP).—Two employees of Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner were stabbed and critically wounded by intruders early today while 200 party-goers, including Mr. Hefner and entertainment-world figures, frolicked at a poolside party, police said.

Authorities said that Mr. Hefner's chauffeur, Chuck Gray, 45, was stabbed several times by intruders as he tried to halt them after they sneaked onto Mr. Hefner's property through a rear gate.

A guard, Miguel Sosa Jr., 37, was stabbed in the chest when he rushed to help Mr. Gray after witnessing the stabbing on a closed-circuit television security system, police said.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Sosa yelled for help, police said. Intruders, the men, who ran to a car. Other employees clubbed one of the intruders with a rolling pin and pulled another man off the car as it sped away, officers said. The two men were taken into custody.

Frank Fahy, who has been behind the bar since the start 28 years ago, sighs over "the end of an era on 42d Street."

But the Commodore will go out with one unmatched record, spelled out by a martini-sipping commuter:

"More trains have been missed here than from any bar in the world."

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trymen overran the Ban Can post, 33 miles west of Pleiku, sending its 200 Montagnard ranger defenders fleeing in all directions.

To meet the threat of an enemy buildup around Pleiku, U.S. B-52 bombers have stepped up their strikes in the Central Highlands. They flew nine raids today against suspected North Vietnamese troop concentrations 15 and 18 miles southwest of the city.

Closer to Saigon, enemy sappers struck a South Vietnamese artillery position at Ben Cat, only 25 miles north of the capital. Five sappers were killed in the attack, which left three government soldiers dead, one wounded and a 105-mm howitzer and one truck damaged by explosives.

Slow government progress was reported on the northern front, where South Vietnamese forces are trying to recapture Firebase Ross, straddling two hills south of Da Nang. It fell Aug. 19.

Officers in the field said that the North Vietnamese still occupy one hill, but South Vietnamese troops have taken the other.

Stalemate

The stalemate in northernmost Quang Tri, occupied by the North Vietnamese since May 1 and the objective of a South Vietnamese counteroffensive, showed little change.

Government marines were reported to have killed 54 enemy and captured four prisoners in scattered fighting near the south wall of the Quang Tri Citadel while suffering light casualties in a 900-round barrage by North Vietnamese artillery.

In the air war, U.S. jets flew 220 strikes over North Vietnam yesterday. The U.S. Command said the two destroyed radar stations were within 17 miles of Hanoi.

Low clouds prevented an assessment of the strikes' damage of the rail line between Hanoi and China, a target of repeated attacks by U.S. planes in their five-month bombing campaign to cut the flow of Chinese war supplies into North Vietnam.

POWs' Fate Tied To Peace Talks

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at the peace talks here, said yesterday that no more U.S. prisoners of war will be freed after the forthcoming release of three pilots unless the talks show some definite progress.

The decision to free the three American pilots, announced last weekend on North Vietnam's national holiday, was taken on "purely humanitarian grounds," he added. Mr. Thuy said that if the United States agreed to the Viet Cong's seven-point peace plan "all American prisoners would return home soon after."

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Hanoi Aides Reportedly Hint At Early End to Vietnam War

PEKING, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Senior North Vietnamese officials have hinted that the Indochina war possibly could end before or shortly after the American presidential election in November, travelers back from Hanoi said here today.

The visitors, who had talks with officials just below the level of North Vietnam's ruling triumvirate, said that this was the first time they had heard even a cautious note of optimism in Hanoi about the possibility of a Vietnam cease-fire in a limited time-frame.

The reports came 24 hours after the exiled Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had told reporters here that a few days ago Premier Chou En-lai had said that there was a possibility of President Nixon stopping the war just before the election or within a month or two afterward.

Like Mr. Chou, the visitors to Hanoi indicated that North Vietnamese officials also had said that there was an equal possibility that the war could continue indefinitely.

The North Vietnamese, while admitting that U.S. bombing and harbor mining was having an effect, said that they had "surprises ahead" on the battlefield, especially if no agreement is reached by November.

Observers here note that President Nixon and other senior U.S. officials recently have referred to the possibility of a quick end to the war. Diplomats speculate that Mr. Nixon, Mr. Chou and the North Vietnamese leaders may know more about secret negotiations than has yet become public.

Diplomatic sources here said today that it was possible that

North Vietnam might be prepared to make concessions—possibly less than the Americans—to reach a peaceful solution.

Some observers think that Mr. Chou's belief that a quick end to the war is possible could stem from information which the President's foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, conveyed when he was here in June.

However, the Chinese premier conceivably doubts Mr. Nixon's intentions. It is known that he still holds bitter memories of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina.

Observers believe that the North Vietnamese leaders have similar reservations—hence their references to continued warfare. Their allusion to "surprises ahead" if there is no settlement soon may refer to attacks on Saigon, it is believed here.

The pro-Communist forces have been edging closer to the South Vietnamese capital and one battle last week took place only 35 miles north of the city.

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Chile Observes Allende Regime's 2d Anniversary

SANTIAGO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Salvador Allende, Chile's Marxist president, yesterday celebrated the second anniversary of his election by telling a crowd of his supporters that "fascism would divide us" and "the people will destroy those tools who try to set Chileans against Chileans."

Radio stations that support Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition said 750,000 persons attended parades and rallies in Santiago and 2.2 million turned out for "similar gatherings throughout the nation."

Opposition leaders urged their supporters to stay home, predicting that the leftist demonstrators would be looking for trouble.

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horities e Quiet in Ulster

Bombing, Holdup niping Reported

ST. Sept. 5 (AP).—A
explosion shattered a
my store in Belfast to-

nderry, a bullet cut
a British soldier's riot
d lodged in his back
but he was unhurt.
The explosion, assumed
to be the work of the
Irish Republican Army,
killed a very quiet
a police headquarters
in reported. "I wish it
ays this quiet."
Irish Army said. "With-
it is happening. After
it looks as though
luck is still in."

Whitlaw on Tour
The Northern Ireland
ator, William Whitlaw,
ange of the bill in the
that has claimed more
ives this year to make
oper tour of Ulster's
with the Irish Republic,
eking to get "first-hand
e of the problems" of
ight border security," his
id.

Whitlaw, during a brief
at Bankehill in County
up, appealed to persons
the frontier to provide
information to security

id that both Northern
and Irish Republic
ies have difficulty in
information and finding
e people" in their fight
guerrilla infiltration.
a looking forward," Mr.
said, "to closer cooper-
on the South in insur-
ing order do not operate
st across the border."

no Minibuses for London

NDON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—
odon's famous double-
er buses will now have
le brother, thanks to
ration from Moscow.
odon Transport an-
ced that 18 minibuses
a capacity of 16 passen-
will go into operation
riday on four experimen-
routes in London.
e single-decker buses
stop at random in the
of country buses and
drivers are being en-
ged to be chatty and
know their "regulars."
Desmond, Plummer,
man of the Greater
on Council said: "When
s in Moscow last year
had a similar system,
buses with slightly
r than usual fares. It
a stimulation to some-
e've been consider-

Travel.

If you travel a lot,
most Herald Tribune
ers do, read the ads
irlines, hotels and
ts in this paper.
u'll find they're a
in planning your
ary — especially
n you go to places
haven't visited before.

Wall St.

id you lose a paper
nc yesterday? Make a
g in cocoa? Find out
daily Wall St.
gs in the Tribune.
c cover both New York
American exchanges...
al funds and
modity prices, too.
y day of the week.

Comment.

mes Reston, C.L.
xerger, Tom Wicker,
h Kraft, Russell
r, Art Buchwald —
them in the Tribune.
nd these are just a few
e editorial commentators
e signed columns
ar in this inter-
nal newspaper.

Products.

If you make better ones,
y say, the world will
at a path to your door.
u can pave that path
th good advertising.



LAST OF ITS KIND—Resembling a dinosaur and per-
haps to follow in its footsteps, this 30-foot concrete
beast, built 10 years ago for an amusement park in
Alpine, Calif., is the only remaining monster left
after the park had to close down after only a
year. Now, only the neighborhood kids appreciate him.

A Revolution in Education Is Urged in Report to Unesco

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—N
examinations, no grades, no
penses. Schools not just for
children but also for adults. No
end, to schooling, but lifelong
learning.
A committee from seven na-
tions yesterday released a report
it spent two years gathering in
24 countries on what schools will
and should be in the future. The
report was made for the United
Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization.
"It trends in education continue
and the recommendations of the
committee are followed, a revolution
could sweep away within two
decades education as it is known
now.
In the committee's report in
book form, "Learning to Be," the
main guidelines are "democracy,
flexibility and continuity."
A trend already is afoot to
fing open the "gates of educa-
tional opportunity to all instead
of working for a self-perpetu-
ating elite," said the report. But
still there is a gap in democ-
ratizing educational systems, in-
cluding those in socialist coun-
tries, and "the universal right to
education is often refused to the
underprivileged."

City Centers Favored
Schools often are placed in city
centers, "removed from rural
populations or poor suburbs.
Nutrition, family background and
factors like housing play a role
in school success and even in
some socialist countries children
of executives tend to get higher
school ratings than children of
workers," the report said.
"What is needed is not equal
treatment for all pupils but
provision for each individual of
a suitable education at a suitable
pace for his particular needs."

Thus, said the report, out
should go grades, examinations
and entrance requirements (al-
ready abolished in Sweden) or
even rules that a student has to
finish a certain number of se-
mesters or years to complete a
course or get a degree. There
would be no degrees or "comple-
ted" courses.
"There is little evidence that
selection procedures are capable
of predicting adequately whether
an individual has the aptitudes
required for a particular career,"
the report said. "While the
marking system enables an in-
dividual's achievements to be
compared with that of his peers,
it rarely considers his progress
in relation to his own starting
level."

The Unesco committee conclud-
ed that the education revolution
should overthrow the tradition
that a student finishes higher
education at the age of 21 or so.
Instead, a person could leave a
university or secondary school in
midstream and re-enter 20 years
later, or work at the same time
he attends classes.
"Continual Education"
"Once education becomes con-
tinual, ideas as to what consti-
tutes success or failure will
change. An individual who fails
at a given age and level in edu-
cation will have other opportuni-
ties," the report said.
The committee emphasized
that it did not mean adults
should be confined to evening
classes. Child and adult educa-
tion should be integrated so that
schools would not be reserved for
children but "would become
places of learning for children
and adults."
"Pupils would cease to regard
learning as the acquisition of a

Bishop James McNulty Of Buffalo, N.Y., Dies

MONTCLAIR, N.J., Sept. 5
(UPI).—The Most Rev. James
McNulty, 73, bishop of Buffalo,
died yesterday at Saint Vincent's
Hospital here.
The leader of the Buffalo
diocese's nearly one million Ro-
man Catholics suffered a heart
attack on July 10 while visiting
relatives in New Jersey.
Bishop McNulty later suffered
two strokes and lapsed into a
coma.

Change Small at Amchitka

A-Blast in Aleutians Altered Magnetic Field of the Island

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—
The Cannikin nuclear explosion
that rocked the Aleutian island
of Amchitka with a force of five
megatons last November caused
a change in the earth's magnetic
field.

The change was small and ap-
parently confined to the earth
around Amchitka, but the Amer-
ican test, opposed by environ-
mentalists, so squeezed the is-
land's volcanic rock or produced
so much stress in the rock that
it permanently altered the is-
land's magnetism.

"It's not enough to change fish
migrations, not even
enough to see on a compass,"
said William P. Hasbrouck of the
National Oceanic and Atmospher-
ic Administration, "but we have
witnessed for the first time a
seismic event large enough to
have triggered change in the
earth's magnetic field."

He said that large earthquakes
may have also changed the
earth's magnetism but have never
been measured because earth-
quakes come so unexpectedly. The
Cannikin test was a predictable
event, he explained, so scientists
were able to prepare their in-
struments for it.

4 Sites Checked

Setting up magnetometers at
four locations on Amchitka, Mr.
Hasbrouck found changes in the
magnetic field at all four places
immediately after the Cannikin
explosion, which he said put a
stress on the island that was
equal to 30 times that of gravity.
The magnetic field increased

A Dutchman Is Kidnapped In Argentina

\$500,000 Ransom
Asked for Executive

Buenos Aires, Sept. 5 (Reu-
ters).—Kidnappers believed to be
urban guerrillas seized Dutch in-
dustrialist Jan van de Panne
from his car here today and de-
manded a \$500,000 ransom for
his release, police sources said.

The ransom demand and others
were made in a note found by
Mr. van de Panne's 18-year-old
son in the victim's abandoned
car, witnesses said.

The police sources said that
about 35 to 40 persons took part
in the abduction of Mr. van de
Panne, 55, chairman of the local
affiliate of Philips of Holland.

Two light trucks and at least
five other vehicles were used in
the operation, staged as the in-
dustrialist drove from his home
to his office.

Working Conditions

Bystanders who saw Mr. van
de Panne's son find the kidnap-
pers' note said he read out the
contents to Philips officials over
a radio telephone in the car. It
contained the ransom figure and
demands for improved working
conditions for Philips employees.

A company spokesman said to-
night: "We are waiting for the
kidnappers to get in touch with
us. We think there will be a
happy ending."

Mr. Van de Panne has traveled
extensively for Philips and held
jobs in its affiliates in Europe,
Africa and Asia.

Britain to Let Ailing Chinese Contest Extradition to U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Brit-
ain today halted the transit of a
fugitive Chinese wanted in the
United States as a would-be as-
sassin. Authorities said that the
British would give Cheng Tsu-
tsai a chance to contest his ex-
tradition.

Mr. Cheng, 35, was convicted of
plotting to murder the son of
President Chiang Kai-shek in
New York in 1970. He was moved
secretly from London's Heathrow
airport to a prison hospital.

Mr. Cheng, who was on the
way from Sweden to the United
States, was carried unconscious
off an airliner last night.

An authorized British source
said that the government had
decided not to move him "until
he is fit enough to state his
case."

By that time, he meant that Mr.
Cheng could contest his extradi-
tion to the United States. Until
then, the British official added,
Mr. Cheng will be treated at a
prison hospital.

The U.S. Embassy made, then
canceled, several reservations for
Mr. Cheng to travel to New York
under police guard and in the
company of an embassy physician,
Dr. Robert Freckleton.

A major reason for the cancel-
lations was that British doctors
attached to the airport medical

U.S. Arraigns Ricord As Narcotics Plotter

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (Reuters).
—Auguste Ricord, suspected of
organizing the smuggling of he-
roin worth \$2.5 billion into the
United States was arraigned yester-
day on a charge of conspiracy
to violate federal narcotics laws.
The government requested bail
of \$15 million but Federal Judge
Lee Gazdard denied the request
and ordered Ricord held until he
was represented by an attorney.
Ricord, 61, a naturalized Argen-
tine citizen, was returned to the
United States from Asuncion,
Paraguay, on Saturday.

American's Body Found

ST. GALL, Switzerland, Sept. 4
(AP).—Police announced today
that a search party has recover-
ed the body of Philipp Patricin,
25, an American student from
Riverside, Calif., missing on a
mountain tour a week ago. Police
said that Mr. Patricin apparently
lost his way in the Walenstadt
region and fell 30 meters to his
death.

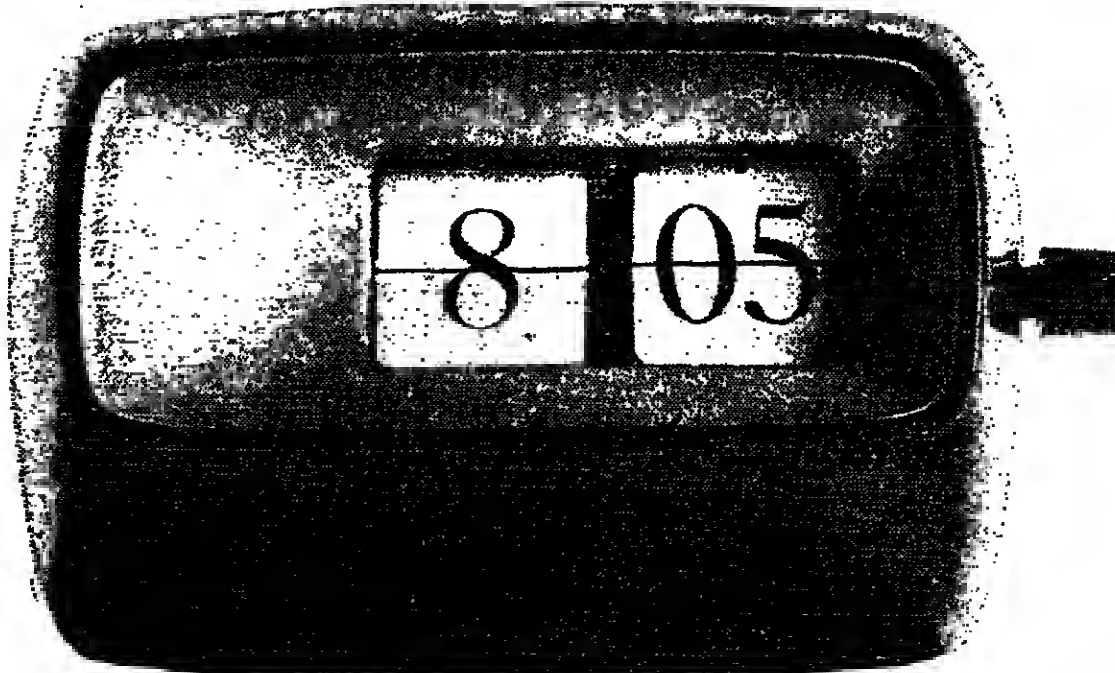
When you say you're flying Lufthansa and will arrive at 8:05, you will be expected at 8:05.

What a reputation we Germans have.
Okay, so we are a little nutty
about being punctual. That's not
so bad when you're trying to get
to an important appointment.
Certainly it's possible that
something may happen to keep us
from being on time 100%, but you
can bet we're trying.
If you're a little late checking in,
you'll still see a smiling face.
If we're a little late taking off, you'll
see a red face.



Lufthansa

the more you fly



Official
Airline
München
1972



MARY BLUME

Genêt: French Rigor And American Gusto

PARIS (IHT)—In 1922 "Ulysses" was published. So were "The Waste Land," "The Forsyte Saga," "The Beautiful and Damned" and "The Enormous Room," to say nothing of "The Garden Party" and "Peter Whiffle." It was a year when apparently everyone was young in Paris, and Janet Flanner, mad on dancing and filled with literary ambition, arrived in a hotel on the Rue Bonaparte. Before Paris, she had written a New York-based novel called "The Cubical City," which was, she says, not as good as its title, and before that she had been a film critic in her native Indianapolis, which had the first movie palace with an orchestra that rose and fell.

The crucial moment in Miss Flanner's career occurred three years after she arrived in Paris when Harold Ross, whom she had met in New York, invited her to write a Paris letter for his new magazine, The New Yorker. Ross instructed her to write about what the French thought was going on, not what she thought was going on, and gave her an inexplicable pen name: Genêt.

Spacious Range

From the start the Letter From Paris ranged spaciouly and stylishly over politics, the arts, personalities and gossip with a scope no other journalist can touch. Cabled fortnightly to New York it was topical in intent ("I used to beat Time magazine. That mad me laugh") but has proved to be enduring literature, as enlightening to the Paris-based reader as to the little old lady in Dubuque.

"I like the Paris Letter, I think in The New Yorker it is a useful vehicle," Miss Flanner says. "It's quite bearded now, and antique," she adds.

When she began the Letter she knew she wanted it to be "precisely accurate, highly personal, colorful and ocularily descriptive." "The speed can be lifted to such a high tension in it," she says. "It's an animated picture frame, it's very animated. I don't have to try to animate it."

Miss Flanner is small, striking and doughty, a constant smoker and an elegant and salty talker. She wishes her skull were shaped like her friend Mary McCarthy's and she used her nose as a pretext to avoid the stage career her mother intended for her: "I pointed out that with this nose I'd be playing Juliet's nurse or Juliet's nurse's nurse, and never Juliet." An early photograph of her peering, like Eustace Tilley, through a monocle and another portrait, from Horst's "Salute to the Thirties" (for which she wrote a charming preface), in which she gazes plaintively into the middle distance, suggest that she has had moments of taking herself rather seriously.

She has always lived in hotel rooms (currently, the Paris Ritz). "I am very undomestic," she says. "And I don't want one of those Jewels of a French cook who want to cook a little and eat a lot." There is no journalistic disorder in the room, there are no files. "I have a pretty stocky memory, after all," Miss Flanner says. She also relies heavily on The New Yorker's library.

"The New Yorker has a honey of a library full of checkers checking. All those people are experts. Hardly any writer is protected like that. It gives me a feeling of being pleasantly goaded." These days Janet Flanner spends more and more time in the United States, though she has yet to go back to Indiana ("Not on your life, baby"). She filed her last words on Gen. de Gaulle from California: Napa Valley, where her younger sister lives, fording a flooded stream to get to the telegrapher's. She won cheers on the Dick Cavett show for declaring that her spitting co-guests, Gore Vidal and Norman Mailer, bored her silly, and she is the subject of a long TV documentary now being made. "I hope I'll live through it," she says. "I'll never have enough clothes to live through it."

Two collections of Letters From Paris have been published, and this past Bastille Day a new volume of, for the most part, lighter snippets from 1925-39 came out under the title "Paris Was Yesterday." It is, says Miss Flanner, the first of her books to sell well, but she doesn't quite approve of the book and had to be nudged into letting it come out.

"I'm rather old-fashioned and stuffy. This isn't the type of The New Yorker at all—it's rather giddy and flip."

It is a marvelously high-spirited book. "So much has been going on in Paris that you wouldn't believe it, even if we merely claimed to have witnessed half of it," one Letter begins. The book has its sober moments, but it rejoices in such characters as the exquisite Jacques Hennessy, "who never walked if the effort took him away from carpets"; Marguerite Long, "an obedient and powerful French pianist popular in ministerial circles"; Mata Hari, who was half Dutch and half Javanese ("Both sides predominated, giving her the benefit of neither"); and Dr. Bougrat, "one of the most popular poisoners of Marseilles, recently fled from his cell to Caracas, where he enjoys a flourishing general practice, though nose and throat were his original specialty."

The title "Paris Was Yesterday" makes no sense at all, Miss Flanner says, but it is provocative. It also implies, with some just that Paris is not today.

"It certainly does not improve. As for those baby skyscrapers there, building up the river, they really are revolting little things." Small point: in asking Miss Flanner if she has managed to raise an interest in President Pompidou when no one else has,



Janet Flanner, the Genêt of The New Yorker.

"No. As far as his choice of poetry, I think little of it." Recently, an American asked Miss Flanner why she was so nostalgic for the 20s. "Number one, I was 50 years younger, which is very attractive," she said. "Number two, Paris was 50 years older, which is also attractive."

When she began her Paris Letter, Janet Flanner thought of Gibbon as a model; Pater and Browning also helped. She spent a year in Berlin before coming to Paris and during the 30s wrote The New Yorker's Letter From London for a spell, but the overwhelming influence of her style came from living in France: "The critical faculty. Taste. That's what I have learned here. That and pre-ision of language."

The Result

The result is prose that can sound, uniquely, as if it came straight from the grand siècle, at once sonorous and succinct. There is American gusto but there is also French rigor, and above all there is the very French combination of pure reason mixed with a sense of melodrama. She is at her best on extravagant subjects: Isadora Duncan, French murderers, Gen. de Gaulle.

"I am very sympathetic to anyone who's historically an exception. De Gaulle's got such a damn good mind. We don't often get a president of our republic with such a good mind—you and I don't."

Miss Flanner loves Chartres for its candy and its cathedral ("I'm very interested in ecclesiastical architecture, remarkably for an old Indiana Quaker"). She likes Italian ice cream and French fresh vegetables, hates it if someone says "hi" and says the reason she's at the Ritz is for its nearby trees.

"I am a dendrophile. So is my dear sister, Hildegard. She is a poet." For so urbane a person, Janet Flanner loves country pleasures. "I like country things. I like quiet. I'm very fond of sunsets. I'm not an expert on them, but I like them quite well." She works extremely hard. "Anyone who works as hard as I do has to be a good writer," she says. "I work with a conscientious kind of discipline. I work like a beaver. I go over each Letter for clarification, for mixing, for a spot of gold."

On her desk there are sheets of paper bearing the thrifty letterhead of some foreign correspondent's association and covered with her large, rolling hand. A small Olivetti perches on the desk corner. Janet Flanner turned 80 last spring, but she is an unflagging enthusiast.

"I love writing. I'm just nuts on writing," she says. "Just give me an inkpot and a paper and a pen, and away I go."

On the Arts Agenda

Leontyne Price will sing four performances in Verdi operas this month at the Hamburg State Opera—two as Aida on Sept. 15 and 19 and two as Leonora in "La Forza del Destino" on Sept. 23 and 27. Bruno Prevedel will be the tenor in both operas, and Nello Santi the conductor.

Septembre Musical en Val de Loire, a series of musical events with a repertory drawn mainly from 17th and 18th-century music, runs until Sept. 17 with performances taking place in several chateaux and other sites in the Loire Valley. The final performance on Sept. 17 is of Handel's "Alexander's Feast" at Chambord, with the Jean-François Paillard Chamber Orchestra and the Philippe Cailland Choral. The festival's Paris secretariat is at 50 Rue de Laborde, Paris 8.

The Royal Opera of London opens its season Sept. 21 with a revival of Berlioz's "The Trojans," conducted by Colin Davis and sung in English. The American soprano Jessye Norman will make her Covent Garden debut as Cassandra, with Josephine Veasey as Dido (on Sept. 21, 25 and 30), while Miss Veasey will sing Cassandra in three subsequent performances, with Janet Baker as Dido (Oct. 3, 7 and 11). Jon Vickers returns to sing Aeneas, and Robert Kean will sing Chorus. The production will be that of the Berlioz centennial year in 1969, when the work was sung in French. New productions planned for this season are Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" (February), Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (April), Britten's "Owen Wingrave" (May) and Bizet's "Car-

men" (July), to be conducted by Georg Solti and produced by Franco Zeffirelli.

The 23d International Heinrich Schütz Festival will be held from Sept. 30 to Oct. 4 in Kassel and Marburg, West Germany, marking the 300th anniversary of the death of the composer. Besides works of Schütz, the 11 concerts will include other sacred music and works of contemporaries of Schütz. There also will be an exhibition, "Heinrich Schütz and His Time," at the Kassel Landesmuseum, and another of musical

U.S. Hamburger Chain Sets Up Shop in France

By Hebe Dorsey

CRÉTEIL, France, Sept. 5 (IHT)—Mrs. Arthur Johnston, whose husband is a pastor in nearby Orsay, has been living in France for 18 years, has had four children at the American Hospital and feels "very French." "But I still want a McDonald's hamburger, oh! yes," she said. Mrs. Wallace Geiger, whose husband is also a pastor, agrees.

Yesterday, the two families lined up at the new McDonald's in Crétail, the first one in France, for hamburgers and milk shakes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Stokely, now living in Brindisi, Italy, spotted the famous blue and yellow sign from the road and rushed in. "We've been longing for a hamburger for nine months," Mr. Stokely said with that happy at-home-again look. Her son, David, 3, dived into a bag of French fries.

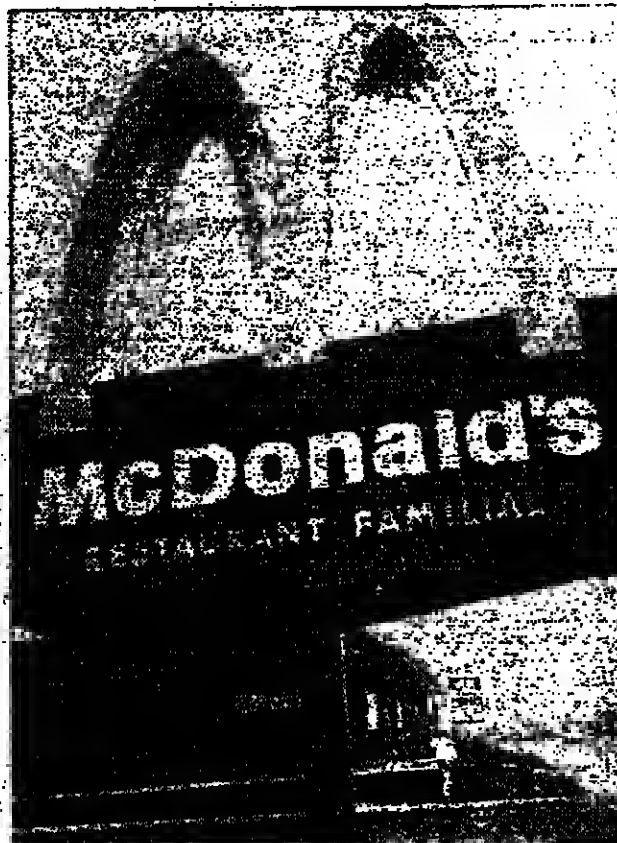
Margot Dolson, Catherine Wells and Daria Leonard, all under 20, came from Paris, 18 kilometers away, by Métro and bus, when they heard about McDonald's "through friends at the American school. Gee, we were excited," they said. "If anything, it's even cleaner than in the States and the French fries are not all smashed."

That comment made Raymond Dayan, technical director of the McDonald's operations in Europe, very happy.

He himself was setting the example. The first thing he did as he entered the restaurant was to lean down and pick up a couple of pieces of paper "because here the emphasis is on QSC," he said, "for quality, service and cleanliness."

7 Billion McDonald's has 2,200 quick service places on a license basis in the United States; shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It claims to have sold its 7 billionth hamburger at the end of 1971. If you stacked them up, the pile "would reach the moon," Mr. Dayan said. The firm is now branching out in Europe and recently opened restaurants in Germany and Holland. The Crétail operation was launched July 1. McDonald's plans to open a second outlet in the Galerie des Champs-Élysées on Oct. 1. But unlike the Crétail restaurant, which seats 104 people, the Paris McDonald's will be run on a strictly take-out basis.

Why Crétail? "Because it is typical French suburbia. It gives



McDonald's restaurant in Crétail, France.

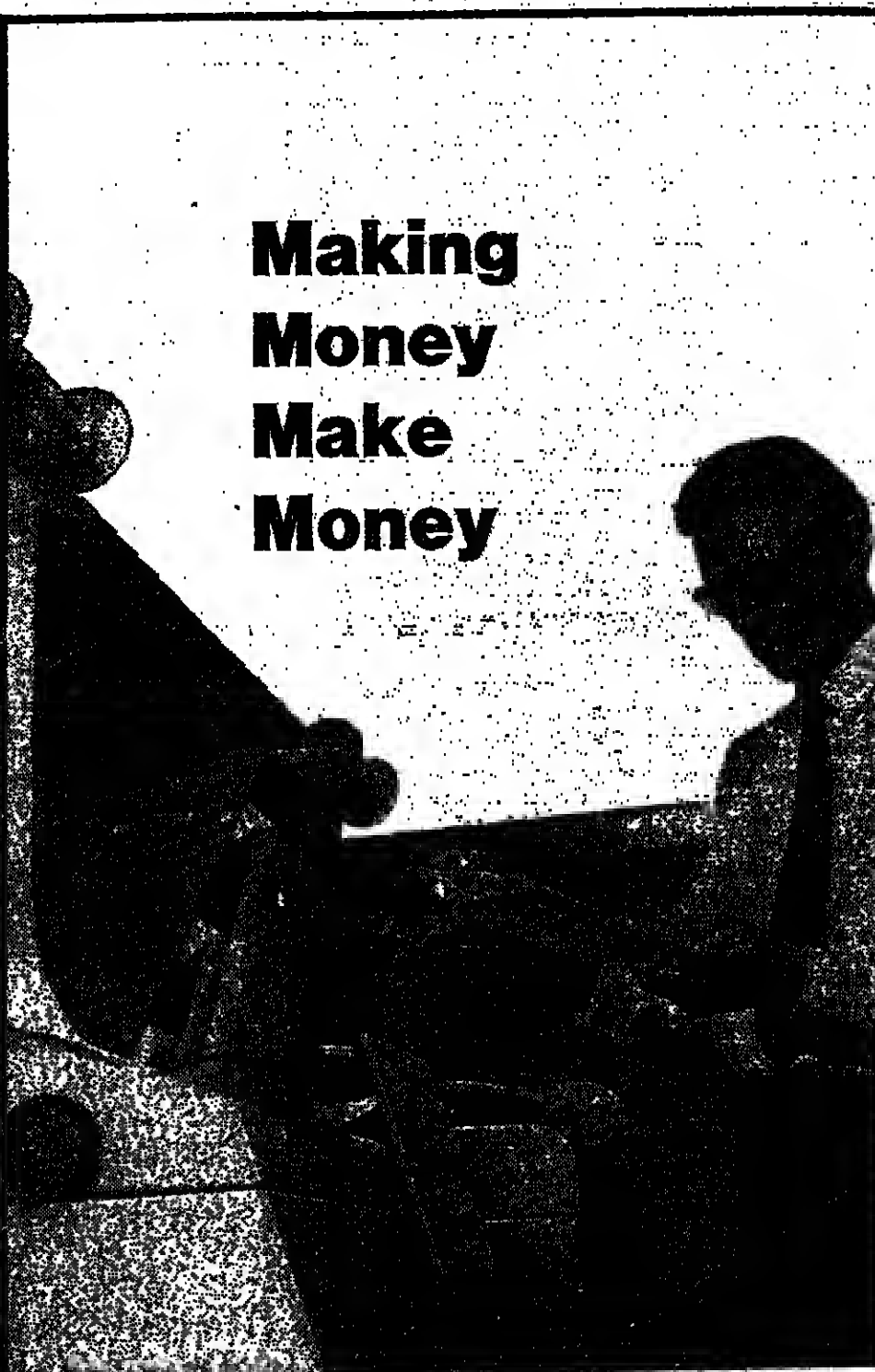
Herbert Fridemann, a former technology professor. He was briefed for two months at Hamburger University, a McDonald creation near Chicago, which delivers Ph.D.s in hamburgerology.

Mr. Fridemann is a gentle person with a sweet smile and a trim beard. As a French customer walked in, he asked with the politeness one expects at Maxims: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?" "Bien, qu'il," the man

said, "je voudrais croûte." "Well, now, I snack." "Do you know our form?" Fridemann murmured. "After Mr. I finished explaining to the Frenchman said: you mean, don't you order?"

Mr. Fridemann signs teens," he said, "order—much faster."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
Bank of Montreal	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Imperial Bank	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Bank of Toronto	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Bank of Nova Scotia	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Bank of Montreal	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1982	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1983	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1982	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1983	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1982	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1983	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1982	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1983	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
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10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1982	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
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10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
10% 1981	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
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10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
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Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
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10% 1983	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1984	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
10% 1985	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

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7.48	27.51	27.26	27.37	-15	Oct	2.815	28.50	28.80
7.00	28.12	27.83	27.95	-15	Nov	2.830	28.70	28.95
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Dec	2.845	28.55	28.80
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jan	2.860	28.40	28.65
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Feb	2.875	28.25	28.50
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Mar	2.890	28.10	28.35
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Apr	2.905	27.95	28.20
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	May	2.920	27.80	28.05
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jun	2.935	27.65	27.90
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jul	2.950	27.50	27.75
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Aug	2.965	27.35	27.60
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Sep	2.980	27.20	27.45
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Oct	2.995	27.05	27.30
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Nov	3.010	26.90	27.15
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Dec	3.025	26.75	27.00
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jan	3.040	26.60	26.85
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Feb	3.055	26.45	26.70
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Mar	3.070	26.30	26.55
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Apr	3.085	26.15	26.40
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	May	3.100	26.00	26.25
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jun	3.115	25.85	26.10
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jul	3.130	25.70	25.95
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Aug	3.145	25.55	25.80
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Sep	3.160	25.40	25.65
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Oct	3.175	25.25	25.50
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Nov	3.190	25.10	25.35
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Dec	3.205	24.95	25.20
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jan	3.220	24.80	25.05
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Feb	3.235	24.65	24.90
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Mar	3.250	24.50	24.75
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Apr	3.265	24.35	24.60
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	May	3.280	24.20	24.45
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jun	3.295	24.05	24.30
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jul	3.310	23.90	24.15
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Aug	3.325	23.75	24.00
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Sep	3.340	23.60	23.85
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Oct	3.355	23.45	23.70
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Nov	3.370	23.30	23.55
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Dec	3.385	23.15	23.40
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jan	3.400	23.00	23.25
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Feb	3.415	22.85	23.10
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Mar	3.430	22.70	22.95
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Apr	3.445	22.55	22.80
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	May	3.460	22.40	22.65
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jun	3.475	22.25	22.50
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83	-17	Jul	3.490	22.10	22.35
6.85	28.00	27.72	27.83					

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Co wt	8	134	146
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Co wt	5	906	916
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Co wt	5	936	946
Co wt	5	946	956
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Co wt	5	966	976
Co wt	5	976	986
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Olympics Will Resume Today

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Sept. 5.—The Olympic Games will resume tomorrow without any change in the original program, Avery Brundage, outgoing president of the International Olympic Committee, said tonight.

"Everything will go on as scheduled," he said, "and the closing ceremony will be held on Sunday as planned."

Earlier today, while Arab terrorists held their Israeli hostages, action at the Games was suspended except for those events under way. This decision was announced by Brundage and Willi Jannet, president of the West German organizing committee for the Games.

An Egyptian official said that his team had withdrawn from the Games and was flying home.

In Touch with Others
Informed sources said that Ahmed Touni, Egypt's representative on the International Olympic Committee, was in touch with officials of other Arab teams here and that there was a possibility he might pull out.

"Some people fear retaliations against the Arabs," the sources said.

The official made the statement about withdrawal after the Egyptians failed to turn up for the second half of a basketball match against the Philippines.

In their announcement of the Games' suspension, Brundage and Jannet said: "The Olympic peace was broken by an act of error. The whole world regards his with disgust."

Athletes Shocked

They also announced a memorial service in the 84,000-seat Olympic Stadium tomorrow morning for the Israeli victims. "This ceremony should make clear that the Olympic ideal is stronger than terror and force," Brundage and Jannet said.

Events that had begun today were dressage, canoeing, boxing, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, fencing and handball. The evening program in these events did not take place.



NO CONTEST—Filipino basketball players and referee wait vainly for Egypt to appear.

Among the Olympic athletes, the terrorism and suspension caused fear and shock.

"I'd like to go home, really, as soon as possible," said Ray Seales, an American light-weightweight boxer, for example. "I've been away from home two months now and I miss my family."

"I heard about it this morning and I went back to my room and stayed in," he continued. "I didn't want to be on the streets. This is the 1972 Olympic Games, where anything can happen."

Other reaction throughout Olympic Village was similar to that of Seales.

In some cases, there was the better that competition should not have been suspended for the first time in Olympic history.

"We will never support spilling the Olympic Games," said Taha Hassan Tahan, the assistant head of the delegation from Sudan. His country, while anti-Israeli, has not been a leader in Arab guerrilla activity.

"Today We Are Sad"

"Sports should be sports everywhere we go," Tahan said. "Political matters should be handled outside. Yesterday we were very

happy. Today we are very sad. But I don't think they (the Games) should be suspended. They should be carried on."

"We respect the struggle of the Palestinian people, but we do not think it should be on this field."

Today was the second time that the Games—which Germans hoped would wipe out the bitter memory of Hitler's 1936 Olympics in Berlin—have been threatened.

A walkout by African countries was averted at the last minute two weeks ago when the invitation to Rhodesia to compete was withdrawn.

Many observers believed that was the death knell for the Olympic movement. Brundage himself admitted "things will never be the same again now that the politicians have moved in."

Several athletes believed the IOC's decision to back down over the Rhodesia question was partly responsible for today's events.

A British weightlifter, David Hancock, said for example: "The IOC should never have given in on the Rhodesia question because it started the ball rolling. Once people give in to pressure, that is it."

Although athletes were free to travel throughout most of the Olympic Village—the Israeli building is in its southwest corner—most of them stayed close to their own quarters.

"Most of our people are staying in their building," said Bill Harris, a press officer for the U.S. delegation. "We actually don't know too much about what is going on."

"Police State" Feared

"Nobody could expect anything like this," said British weightlifter Peter Arthur. "I think suspending the Games was the only thing to do until this is sorted out."

"It's a shame we don't have better protection. But they couldn't have people in the village with guns. If they did they would call it a police state."

An athlete from Uganda, where Asians are threatened with expulsion, said: "Well, this is the end of brotherly love between nations at the Olympics."

"I'm an Asian and I have more cause to bring a political protest to the Games than anyone because I'm going to be forced to leave my country. But I would never have done what the Arabs did." He declined to give his name.

Sack Babacar, a basketball player from Senegal, said: "I'm getting out of here, at least for now. It's unbelievable—war at the Olympics."

The Athletes' Drug Scene Is an Ancient One

By William Gildea

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The athlete's search for a magic potion to improve his performance is nothing new, according to an Olympic Medical Commission member, Dr. Daniel F. Hanley.

Macdonald soldiers are said to have used a mesaline-like substance obtained from mushrooms, and a group of Nordic soldiers known as the berserkers used a constituent of a fungus.

In the 16th century, Europeans began using drugs containing caffeine. In 1895, there was a doping case reported among canal swimmers in Amsterdam, and in 1886, the first athletic doping fatality was recorded, that of a British cyclist racing from Paris to Bordeaux.

Olympic officials did not begin to take the doping problem seriously until 1900, when a cyclist died after a race in Rome; he apparently had taken large doses of an amphetamine. A number of international athletic federations put pressure on the International Olympic Committee to do something.

Spot Checks at Mexico

By 1968, it did. The first Olympic dope-control program was set up at the Winter Games in Grenoble and about 50 spot checks daily were made later that year in Mexico City.

Since then, certain techniques have been almost perfected.

Dr. Hanley, an American physician, says that no doubt many

athletes have stopped using pep pills because they are now too easy to detect.

The major problem in drug usage is now steroids, used as a body builder in sports involving strength. The early results from a questionnaire distributed in the Olympic Village by an American athlete to athletes from five countries indicates that almost all are using steroids.

The athletes, who return the forms unsigned, have been asked, among other things, if they would be taking the steroids if there were a detection system. Invariably, the answer is no. They reply that they take them not in an effort to secure some advantage but simply to keep up with everybody else.

"It is cumbersome, difficult, practically impossible to detect steroids," Dr. Hanley said. "The British have developed a blood test, but it, too, is quite cumbersome. It's difficult to tell if the steroids are from pills or from one's own body."

"We're in a pill-taking culture," Dr. Hanley continued. "The idea that pills will even change a situation is so false. If you take a tranquilizer, you're just a little sleepy and angry instead of being angry."

"It's been determined pretty definitely that steroids cause quite serious liver damage, especially because of the tremendous doses taken. They also cause a decrease in testicular activity. And there's an insidious develop-

ment to a more aggressive, sometimes psychotic, personality. Steroids are one of the few things that can produce a psychosis in a person fairly consistently."

Yet, most of the Olympic weight men take them or have taken them.

No Banning on Demand

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The International Olympic Committee, occupied with the terrorist trouble, did not issue a decision today on 15-year-old Rick Demont, who won the 400-meter freestyle Friday and then showed a positive result in a drug test. Last night, the IOC's medical commission refused to allow him to compete in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

Demont, an asthmatic, took an ephedrine drug called Marax to help his breathing, a prescribed dose that is taken by many asthmatic sufferers. It is also a drug on the forbidden list of the IOC medical commission.

Today, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, head of the commission, said that Demont had "clearly been victimized" by his superiors, the U.S. Olympic Committee.

All teams fill out forms telling which drugs team members must take for ailments and each country is then given an IOC list of banned drugs. De Merode said that the United States never asked for the list.



WIDE OPEN—Enrique Rodriguez of Spain connects with a left against Davey Armstrong of Tacoma, Wash., during a light-flyweight bout at the Games. Rodriguez won on points.

Cuban Boxer Beats Bobick of U.S.

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (AP).—Cuban

heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson scored a technical knockout in the third round today over Duane Bobick of Bowling Green, ending the United States' eight-year domination of Olympic heavyweight boxing.

With his left eye nearly closed from the Cuban's left jab, Bobick was knocked down twice in the third round before the referee stopped the fight with 1:26 remaining.

Bobick first went down from body punches shortly after the third round began. He may have slipped slightly, but the second knockdown came from a hard right to the stomach.

The red-haired Navy quartermaster looked exhausted as he rose from his knees. The Cuban attacked again, and the referee intervened.

Bobick, 23, who beat Stevenson in last year's Pan-American Games, looked slow and tired, possibly from his grueling fight Sunday with Yuri Nesterov of the Soviet Union.

First Loss Since Rome

It was the first U.S. defeat in Olympic heavyweight boxing since 1964, when Percy Foreman Jr. was eliminated in Rome in the preliminary rounds.

Russia Advances All Seven Teams In Canoe Events

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (AP).—The

Soviet Union advanced all its seven teams to the semifinals or finals in qualifying heats of the Olympic canoeing competitions today. All seven U.S. entrants failed to advance.

In canoeing, the first three finishers go into semifinals or finals, while the others paddle in repechages, with a second chance to advance.

After the 17 qualifying races at the Oberschleissheim regatta course, only Mrs. Smoke among the Americans appeared to have any real chance of reaching the finals, which are currently scheduled for Friday.

The Russians took six heat victories, Romania three and Hungary two. Others were shared between Norway, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, West Germany and Holland.

Stevenson, with an advantage

in reach over Bobick, opened the fight with a series of left jabs. He pounded Bobick with a left-right combination and then finished the round jabbing so effectively that Bobick's left eye, Orlando Martinez of Cuba, who dominated Perry Moniaga of Indonesia, was almost fully closed.

In the second round Stevenson scored with combinations and seemed fully in control even when Bobick pinned him in his corner.

Bobick looked slow and plodding as the third round began, and could not muster an effective defense against Stevenson's hard punching.

In other results today, Leszek Biazynski, a Polish flyweight, won a 3-2 decision over You Chong-man of South Korea. The quarterfinal victory moved him into the semifinal round.

George Turpin became Britain's

first man through to the semifinals when he knocked down and defeated John Nderu, a Kenyan bantamweight. The judges gave Turpin a 4-1 decision. His semifinal opponent will be Orlando Martinez of Cuba, who dominated Perry Moniaga of Indonesia. The Cuban was given a 5-0 victory and was awarded a full 20 points by each judge in every round.

Samuel Mungua of Kenya advanced to the semifinals with a lightweight victory over Sven Erik Paulsen of Norway.

Another Kenyan Wins
Dick Tiger Mwangi of Kenya advanced to the welterweight semifinals with a left-hook knockout of Sergio Lozano of Mexico in the first round. Lozano was counted out one second before the end of the first round.



HIP, HOOP—Yan Taits of the Soviet Union winning the Olympic weightlifting gold medal in heavyweight class.

Only Desire Can't Be Measured Medically

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The

Moroccan soccer player sat in his underwear, eight wires attached to his body, and puffed away into a gasmask-like device while pedaling a German bicycle.

Before him, the Australian rowing team had been the guinea pig and before them it was long-distance runner Derek Clayton and Kerry O'Brien. The results of these tests in the scientific world of sports won't be known for many months, but the expected computerized grade will be something like: "work hard and you shall succeed," an ideology battered into the young and now being proved.

At the Olympic Games, strain means the difference between gold and silver and so medical teams—from psychologists to those plucking hair out of women's heads for sex tests—have taken their places in the Olympic Village where there is an overabundance of healthy specimens.

Ladislav Peter Novak, a Southern Methodist University professor of anthropology and consultant in pathology for the Baylor University Medical Center, had his place early.

"Guideline" Sought

"We don't know the upper level of man's physiological limits," Novak said. "We are trying to produce a certain guideline for coaches and athletes."

"If you want to achieve world records, you must have an oxygen intake of 80 milliliters per kilo of body weight. The higher the capacity to take in oxygen, the faster you will run; the longer you will run. On my tests, I could predict the first six finishers, specially of the longer distance events."

"Of course, if he's not a fighter, it's difficult to push his psychological aggressiveness."

What Novak, the only American working for

the German Scientific Committee of the 1972

Olympic Games, tests is aerobic capacity—that is, the ability to work with an adequate supply of oxygen.

"To keep aerobic capacity to a high level, athletes always have to stress themselves," Novak said. "Look at the training of the young American swimmers. They must stress themselves every day. There is no such thing as overdoing it. They can take it."

Long Run to School

"Look at the Kenyans," Novak continued. "They told me that when they were young, they ran 25 kilometers every day to school and 35 kilometers back and now they run less now than the U.S. runner because they build up at a younger age a higher aerobic capacity. A 10,000-meter run is fun for them."

In truth, Kip Keino, a gold medalist in the 1,500 in 1968 and in the 3,000-meter steeplechase here, has a toothy smile when running, and even when losing.

"The Americans," Novak said, "are used to sitting in cars and buses and must compensate now by training five, six hours a day."

The basic testing device is a bicycle ergometer. With its multiple attachments, the machine tests cardio-vascular-respiratory fitness. As the athlete pedals away, more resistance is pumped by machine into the pedals and the cyclist must work harder until he reaches his maximum workload.

Novak will try to test athletes from various

strenuous sports and then tell coaches and athletes how much and how hard, a training session is necessary. In many cases, he will have to wait until the Games are over. Most coaches don't want their athletes giving their best event to an ergometer.

—BERNARD KIRSH

Spitz, Under Guard, Retires And Begins Voyage to U.S.

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—What was to have been the final triumphal hour of these Olympic Games for Mark Spitz turned into a tense, uncomfortable session for him today.

At a news conference, the U.S. swimmer, who is Jewish, huddled behind team leaders and refused to approach the microphone because of the Arab guerrilla terrorism in the Olympic Village. He was later guarded by American military policemen before he flew home to the United States, days early.

Asked about the killing and kidnappings, he said: "I have no comment. It is a very tragic thing."

Spitz, who finally had seemed to break down his reserve and relax following his 100-meter freestyle victory Sunday night for his sixth gold medal, once more was cautious and short with his word. (He won a seventh gold medal as a member of the 400-meter medley relay champions.)

He reiterated that he plans to retire from competitive swimming.

"I feel I would like to end my career at the Olympic Games," he said.

The 22-year-old dental student from Carmichael, Calif., admitted that his failure at Mexico City in the 1968 Olympic Games—when he failed to win a single individual gold medal despite brass promises—bad weighed on his mind.

"It's been a lot of hard work since 1968 and a lot of worry about whether I would do the same thing as in Mexico," he explained.

In London, where he stayed overnight on his trip home, Spitz said he had been shocked by the Arab attack but had not himself felt threatened.

Interviewed on a television program, he said he had been fairly free to move around until noon, "when things got to be hectic over the demands of the people that were holding the hostages."

Asked whether it had been his decision to leave Munich, he replied: "I had planned other things. I was to depart about 11 hours later than I actually departed."

As mellow and traditional as the historic Kentucky taverns it's named after. As convivial as a get-together with old friends. Kentucky Tavern Bourbon. Taste a taste of the easy-going past.



An nice place to linger awhile

KENTUCKY TAVERN

Olympic Summaries

CANOEING

Qualifiers for Semifinals

MEN'S KAYAK SINGLES

HEAT ONE — 1. Ladislav Sokol, Czechoslovakia, 4:04.78; 2. Ralf Peter, West Germany, 4:06.21; 3. Dean Oldham, Canada, 4:07.52.

HEAT TWO — 1. Jean-Pierre Bury, Belgium, 3:58.28; 2. Gennadiy Buray, USSR, 4:00.50; 3. Aleksandr Pliushin, USSR, 4:01.20.

HEAT THREE — 1. Alexander Sharmayev, USSR, 4:02.59; 2. Joachim Materna, East Germany, 4:02.58; 3. Grzegorz Stodolowski, Poland, 4:03.40.

MEN'S KAYAK PAIRS

HEAT ONE — 1. Hungary, 3:41.50; 2. Austria, 4:02.34; 3. Bulgaria, 4:04.08.

HEAT TWO — 1. East Germany, 3:49.08; 2. Poland, 3:48.13; 3. Italy, 3:50.06.

HEAT THREE — 1. Soviet Union, 3:45.18; 2. Romania, 3:43.32; 3. West Germany, 3:45.75.

MEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS

HEAT ONE — 1. Soviet Union, 4:07.73; 2. West Germany, 4:08.33; 3. Canada, 4:12.33.

HEAT TWO — 1. Romania, 4:06.21; 2. East Germany, 4:12.56; 3. Bulgaria, 4:14.47.

WOMEN'S KAYAK SINGLES

HEAT ONE — 1. Yulia Ryaboshchikova, Russia, 2:09.37; 2. Ingrida Svendsen, Sweden, 2:11.03; 3. Maria Nienforde, Romania, 2:12.27.

HEAT TWO — 1. Mikko Jaaples, Netherlands, 2:12.58; 2. Anna Pfeiffer, Hungary, 2:13.51; 3. Elena Popuhova, West Germany, 2:14.24.

MEN'S KAYAK FOURS

HEAT ONE — 1. Romania, 3:18.15; 2. West Germany, 3:18.35; 3. Sweden, 3:19.28.

HEAT TWO — 1. Soviet Union, 3:18.35; 2. East Germany, 3:18.85; 3. Yugoslavia, 3:22.58.

HEAT THREE — 1. Norway, 3:15.12; 2. Poland, 3:24.29; 3. Finland, 3:26.59.

Qualifiers for Final

MEN'S CANADIAN SINGLES

HEAT ONE — 1. Tamas Wichmann, Hungary, 4:20.01; 2. Boris Lubenov, Bulgaria, 4:22.03; 3. Jerry Opars, Poland, 4:32.38.

HEAT TWO — 1. Detlef Lohr, W. Germany, 4:31.78; 2. Vassili Yurchenko, Russia, 4:32.34; 3. Dirk Weiss, East Germany, 4:41.04.

WOMEN'S KAYAK PAIRS

HEAT ONE — 1. Russia, 3:00.31; 2. E. Germany, 3:02.30; 3. Hungary, 3:06.17.

HEAT TWO — 1. Romania, 3:08.49; 2. West Germany, 3:09.32; 3. Netherlands, 3:10.52.

Medal Standings

After 124 Events

Gold Silver Bronze

Soviet Union 26 21 10 57

United States 25 22 11 58

East Germany 19 14 10 43

Japan 12 6 2 20

West Germany 8 6 2 16

Australia 5 6 2 13

Italy 5 3 6 14

Poland 4 3 2 9

Sweden 4 2 3 9

Bulgaria 3 7 1 11

Austria 3 3 4 10

Hungary 2 7 11 20

Norway 2 3 2 7

Czechoslovakia 1 3 2 6

France 1 1 5 7

Kenya 1 1 1 3

New Zealand 1 1 0 2

Finland 1 0 2 3

Netherlands 1 0 2 3

Denmark 1 0 2 3

North Korea 1 0 2 3

Uganda 1 0 0 1

Canada 0 2 2 4

Switzerland 0 2 0 2

Monrovia 0 2 0 2

Romania 0 1 3 4

Austria 0 3 2 5

Turkey 0 1 0 1

Colombia 0 1 0 1

Lebanon 0 1 0 1

Turkey 0 1 0 1

